



RURAL DISTRICT OF BAKESVILLE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sydney C. Proctor, M.D., D.P.H.

for the year

1904.





## RURAL DISTRICT OF BAKEWELL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Sydney S. Proctor, M.D. D.P.H.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Bakewell Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health on the sanitary circumstances and vital statistics affecting the Rural District of Bakewell for the year 1944.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area.	82,437
Population - Estimated by the Registrar-General (mid-year 1944)	18,970
Population - Census 1931	19,282
Population - Census 1921	19,537
Rateable Value (April 1944)	£104,943
Product of Penny Rate (ascertained) year ending March 1944.	£421/16/2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

#### Births:-

Live Births.	Total	Male	Female.
Legitimate ... ..	292	148	144
Illegitimate ... ..	16	8	8
	<u>308</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>152</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population - 16.24

Stillbirths.	Total	Male	Female.
Legitimate ... ..	6	3	3
Illegitimate ... ..	1	-	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) - 22.2

<u>Deaths.</u>	Total	Male	Female.
	251	130	121

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population - 13.23

### INFANT MORTALITY.

#### Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

Legitimate. ... ..	...	10
Illegitimate. ... ..	...	<u>1</u>
	Total	<u>10</u>

#### Infant Mortality Rates.

All Infants per 1,000 live births. ... ..	32.46
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	34.25
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	Nil.



The table below gives a summary of birth, death and infant mortality rates over the period of war years. The birth rate shows a small and steady increase during the past four years, but it is somewhat lower than the average rate for England and Wales. The death rate has remained fairly constant at a figure slightly in excess of the average rate for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality figures have been below the average for some years, but one cannot be satisfied until the rate is much lower.

#### BIRTHS, DEATHS & INFANT MORTALITY FOR SIX YEARS.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Birth Rate.	15.53	12.56	13.12	14.03	15.52	16.24
Death Rate.	13.0	12.27	12.44	12.1	12.51	13.23
Deaths under 1 year.	27.21	23.34	46.59	28.98	34.01	32.46

#### TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS AS COMPARED TO OTHER CENTRES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns - Resident Population 25,000-50,000	London administrative County.	Bakewell Rural District.
Live Birth Rate, (per 1,000 population).	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0	16.24
Death Rate, (per 1,000 population).	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7	13.23
Infant Mortality, (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births).	46.0	52.0	44.0	61.0	32.46

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

Consumption continued to increase throughout the year largely due to the number of farms being connected and to new connections in villages which originally only had stand-tap supplies. That there was no real shortage in some parishes was only due to the exceptionally rainy season.

Again one must emphasise the very small storage capacity of several schemes. The encouragement now given to conversion to water closets is bound to show an effect on water consumption. Where water storage is poor the increased conversion policy will, in a dry season, result in a far more serious nuisance than was ever caused by privy-middens.

The policy of the Council for post-war schemes and improvements is to augment suitable large scale sources and where possible to link these one to another. The more one sees of the difficulties where supply or storage are deficient the more one is convinced that this policy is the correct one.

The great difficulty will be in dealing with the Western and South Western parts of the district, where the geological formation is mainly limestone. Some of the present supplies in this area are far from satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality. Where then can one find an abundant supply for the whole of this area? Unless one resorts to boring there is, in my opinion, only one source to meet all requirements. This is the Magpie Mine Sough adit opening to the Wye with an approximate daily flow of 8,000,000 gallons. Comprehensive treatment would be necessary. Firstly softening, and secondly the ensurance of purity by pressure filters and chlorination.





It is necessary to stress treatment for ensuring purity since samples may show no bacteriological signs of pollution and yet the nature of the source and geological formation render the water liable to heavy contamination at any time.

It is of course hardly necessary to say that the use of this source would entail large scale pumping to a service reservoir somewhere in the Taddington region. From such a central reservoir many villages could be supplied as well as a large agricultural area. A link with the augmented Stoke Flat system would be a possible part of the scheme.

I submit that by such means a pure and unrestricted supply could be given to Taddington, Sheldon, Flagg, Monwash, Chelmorton, Millers Dale, Over Haddon, and Birchover, even as far as Stanton.

At the same time the full extensions from Stoke Flat should be proceeded with. The scheme visualised by your Surveyor seems admirable, viz: - to link Stoke Flat with Evam Supply and continue a main to connect with Great Hucklow. It would be from such an extension that Litton and Tideswell would be supplied. At a later date a comprehensive link-up of all larger schemes would be possible.

There are no fresh observations to offer on Plumbo-Solveney which was dealt with in my report for 1943.

#### SEWERAGE.

No alterations took place during the year and the existing works functioned satisfactorily. The continued overloading of Grindleford works makes it impossible to obtain a constant effluent of satisfactory standard.

Perhaps the time is opportune to remind the Council of the Parishes where proper sewerage disposal is required. Foremost among these are Taddington, Bradwell, Elton and Evam where the existing conditions are exceptionally bad.

#### HOUSING.

A start has been made on a detailed survey of some villages which had not been reviewed for the four pre-war years.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the acute shortage of houses, while the condition of some premises, condemned before the war, hardly bears contemplation. When building is possible it is to be hoped that everything possible will be done to expedite matters by all Authorities concerned.

#### MILK.

I can report no general improvement in the cleanliness of milk production and retail. It has not proved possible to carry out a full inspection of farms, but one already knows that many producers, under the stress of war-time demands, are keeping and milking cows in most unsatisfactory conditions. On the other hand there have been several instances of improvements such as the provision of dairies, cooling plants etc. It is to be hoped that, as the building situation becomes easier, there will be many more improvements along these lines.

Particularly objectionable from a cleanliness standpoint are those who keep a few cows in ramshackle buildings without a dairy at all and depend on scullery or kitchen facilities (often at a distance) for the necessary cleaning of utensils. On the other side there are far too many consumers who leave containers for milk on doorsteps for indefinite periods, and run all the risks of dust borne infection. Indeed it is surprising that so many of the population are really indifferent to the purity of the milk they use.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There were four lorries working on your direct labour refuse-collection schemes throughout the year. On a recommendation made early in the year it was agreed to obtain an additional lorry to work the fifth area of direct labour collection but at the end of the year this vehicle had not arrived.

An arrangement was made during the year for the periodic clearance of refuse from a central dump at Great Hucklow.

From June until the end of the year Hathersage tip was not in use, the Council having been given notice to leave it. This entailed the additional journey to Coombs Dale to dispose of Hathersage Refuse.

Tipping continued satisfactorily at Coombs Dale.





The collection of salvage still retards the work, but the amount of salvage is diminishing considerably.

There was considerable difficulty, particularly towards the end of the year, in maintaining the schemes, owing to illness and absence from work of employees.

# MEAT INSPECTION UNDER THE CONTROL SCHEME.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

by the Meat Inspectors of the Matlock and Bakewell Urban and Bakewell Rural District Councils.

	CATTLE	CALVES	SHED & LAMBS	PIGS
Number Inspected,	2,373	475	6,884	74
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-				
Whole carcasses condemned.	55	18	67	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	489	1	21	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	22.92	25.3	1.5	5.4
Tuberculosis only:-				
Whole carcasses condemned.	97	1	nil	nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	572	nil	nil	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	28.2	1.3	nil	2.6

## MEAT INSPECTION.

Once again the Central Slaughter House at Bakewell has been used to capacity. The accommodation available is quite inadequate for the demands made upon it. The resultant overcrowding hinders inspection and causes various difficulties and undesirable features. To give a few examples. There is no screening from flies; and cleaning is difficult as the slaughter house is seldom empty. The arrangements for the hanging of organs are haphazard and frequently make it impossible to relate organs to a given carcass. There should be some arrangement for numbering of carcasses and organs.

Removal of offal should be carried out daily but the present system does not allow for this. In my opinion a separate covered and screened shed should be provided for the storing of all unedible offal - even if it has to remain only for a few hours before removal.



In brief it must be admitted that the present premises are too small, unsuitable and badly sited.

Another matter requiring immediate attention is the method of transport of meat after allocation to the various districts. Vans or lorries for this purpose should be of special construction and not merely adapted cattle vans or ordinary lorries. They should be reserved for meat transport and under no circumstances be used for other purposes.

The figures given in this report together with those for previous years afford abundant proof of the need for a continuation of central slaughtering. Only by such means can one feel moderately confident that all carcasses are inspected. I feel confident that no one outside "the trade" will wish to see the resurrection of the multitude of small private slaughter houses. Prior to the war the Government had under consideration a scheme which would have entailed centralisation on a very large scale. From many points of view I consider that centralisation of slaughtering should not cover too wide an area. The consumer is the person most to be considered and it appears that consumers' interests are best served when butchers can buy freely in an open market. This visualises a continuance of grading and also provision for butchers to be free to buy their own choice of graded animals.

The question would appear to be firstly the location of a new central slaughter house and secondly the authority responsible for the provision and management of the premises.

To take the first proposition. If the area to be served is the same, or similar to, the present then the location is almost automatically fixed by the market and grading arrangements which centre round the market.

In regard to the second question the choice appears to be between a Local Authority, or combination of Local Authorities, and a Central Authority - in other words the Government - through one of the Ministries.

To such a central slaughter house all butchers in the area could send their own choice of animals to be killed, hung and inspected. The management would have to be entirely dissociated from all local interests. Inspection could be shared, as at present, between the Inspectors of the three districts included in the scheme.

NUMBER OF CATTLE INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED  
DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Number of cattle inspected.	1,186	2,023	2,479	2,494	2,198	2,373
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	3.7	20.46	12.54	11.46	15.5	22.9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	9.1	14.53	13.95	19.68	28.8	28.2



# ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Bakewell Rural Sanitary District 1944.

Name of Inspector - R. HAYHURST.

Area of District 32,437 Acres. Estimated number of Houses 5,809.  
 New Houses erected in 1944 - (a) By Local Authority 4.  
 (b) By Private Enterprise 1.

	Number of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector		Number of Notices Served		Number of Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.	
			Informal	Legal		
<u>CLOSETS AND ASHPITS.</u>						
Defective Privies, Pail Closets & Ashpits (Not for Conversion)	36	...	11	4	...	5
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	25	...	2	-	...	2
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	16	...	2	-	...	2
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets.	30	...	15	4	...	14
Defective Water Closets.	6	...	1	-	...	-
Provision of additional Water Closets.	16	...	4	-	...	4
Provision of Portable Ashbins.	50	...	12	4	...	12
Dirty Closets.	3	...	-	-	...	-
<u>DRAINAGE.</u>						
No disconnection of Waste Pipe.	42	...	-	-	...	-
Defective Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets, and Drains.	93	...	38	-	...	34
Drains obstructed.	84	...	39	-	...	48
<u>OTHER DEFECTS.</u>						
Paving of Courts and Yards.	103	...	-	-	...	-
Roofs, Eaves-spouts, & Down-spouts.	125	...	12	-	...	12
Sinks.	106	...	3	-	...	2
Insufficient ventilation.	105	...	1	-	...	1
Windows.	106	...	3	-	...	2
Dampness.	17	...	8	-	...	7
Water in Cellars.	9	...	5	-	...	5
Water Supply.	328	...	24	-	...	34
Overcrowding.	4	...	-	-	...	-
Foul Condition of Houses.	23	...	6	-	...	6
Offensive Accumulations.	110	...	55	-	...	55
Animals improperly kept.	1	...	1	-	...	1
Figsties.	5	...	2	-	...	1
Smoke nuisances.	6	...	3	-	...	3
Urinals.	6	...	2	-	...	2
Nuisances not specified above.	305	...	95	-	...	103
Total	1,760	...	344	12	...	355

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.	510	...	59	32	...	32
Bakchouses.	10	...	24	-	...	-
Slaughter-houses.	25	...	80	-	...	-
Offensive Trades.	2	...	5	1	...	1
Common Lodging Houses.	-	...	-	-	...	-
Total.	547	...	168	33	...	33

(Signed) R. HAYHURST.





PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Smallpox. ....	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever. ....	12	36	76	58	49
Diphtheria. ....	3	5	8	13	6
Enteric Fever (including para-typhoid)	0	4	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia. ....	3	2	1	1	0
Pneumonia. ....	24	24	25	36	38
Erysipelas. ....	9	10	8	6	22
Polio-myelitis. ....	0	3	0	0	1
Dysentery. ....	0	0	0	2	24
Cerebro-Spinal Fever. ....	7	3	1	0	0
Undulant Fever. ....	1	1	1	1	0
Tuberculosis.(all forms) ....	13	29	21	14	14
Measles. ....	191	151	161	323	140
Whooping Cough, ....	57	150	5	55	114

NO. OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR 1944, IN AGE GROUPS.

	Under 1 year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	Total	Hosp.
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	1	2	23	15	3	4	1	-	-	49	37
Diphtheria.	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	4
Pneumonia.	1	-	2	1	-	5	2	-	4	3	12	8	38	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	10	22	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	1	2	3	-	24	-
Polio-myelitis,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles.	4	3	10	10	4	74	22	12	1	-	-	-	140	-
Whooping Cough.	8	9	5	19	11	52	3	1	2	1	1	2	114	-
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	-	9	4
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary.	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows age, sex distribution, and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1944.

Age period.	New Cases.				Mortality.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
15 -	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
25 -	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 upwards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	5	1	4	2	1	1	-

Of the above 4 deaths 3 had been notified before 1944.

Bath Street,  
Bakewell.  
20th October 1945.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

*S. S. Proctor*  
Medical Officer of Health.

